

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re Patent Application of

Date: May 15, 2008

Applicants: Bednorz et al.

Docket: YO987-074BZ

Serial No.: 08/479,810

Group Art Unit: 1751

Filed: June 7, 1995

Examiner: M. Kopec

For: NEW SUPERCONDUCTIVE COMPOUNDS HAVING HIGH TRANSITION  
TEMPERATURE, METHODS FOR THEIR USE AND PREPARATION

Commissioner for Patents  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**CORRECTED APPEAL BRIEF**

**Part VII**

**CFR 37 §41.37(c)(1)(vii)**

**VOLUME 3**

**Part 4**

**Argument For the Patentability of Each Rejected Claims 330-353**

Respectfully submitted,

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### **CLAIM 330**

Claim 330 which is allowed recites:

CLAIM 330 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 185 or 220, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

### CLAIM 331

CLAIM 331 recites:

CLAIM 111 A device comprising a superconducting transition metal oxide having a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconducting transition metal oxide being at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and having a superconducting current flowing therein.

CLAIM 331 A device according to claim 111, wherein said superconductive transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in

view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### CLAIM 332/183

CLAIM 332/183 recites:

CLAIM 183 An apparatus comprising a superconducting transition metal oxide having a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a temperature controller maintaining said superconducting transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a current source flowing a superconducting current therein.

CLAIM 332 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 183, 217, 218, 274 or 309, wherein said superconductive transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in

view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 332/217

CLAIM 332/217 recites:

CLAIM 182 An apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, the composition including a rare earth or alkaline earth element, a transition metal element capable of exhibiting multivalent states and oxygen, including at least one phase that exhibits superconductivity at temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a temperature controller maintaining said composition at said temperature to exhibit said superconductivity and a current source passing an electrical superconducting current through said composition with said phrase exhibiting said superconductivity.

CLAIM 217 An apparatus according to claim 182 wherein said composition comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 332 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 183, 217, 218, 274 or 309, wherein said superconductive transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has

expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 332/218

CLAIM 332/218 recites:

CLAIM 183 An apparatus comprising a superconducting transition metal oxide having a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a temperature controller maintaining said superconducting transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a current source flowing a superconducting current therein.

CLAIM 218 An apparatus according to claim 183 wherein said superconducting transition metal oxide comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 332 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 183, 217, 218, 274 or 309, wherein said superconductive transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole

1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 332/274

CLAIM 332/274 recites:

CLAIM 274 An apparatus comprising providing a superconducting transition metal oxide comprising a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a temperature controller for maintaining said superconducting transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a source of a superconducting current therein.

CLAIM 332 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 183, 217, 218, 274 or 309, wherein said superconductive transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in

view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 332/309

CLAIM 332/309 recites:

CLAIM 274 An apparatus comprising providing a superconducting transition metal oxide comprising a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a temperature controller for maintaining said superconducting transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a source of a superconducting current therein.

CLAIM 309 An apparatus according to claim 274 wherein said superconducting transition metal oxide comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 332 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 183, 217, 218, 274 or 309, wherein said superconductive transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole

1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### CLAIM 333

CLAIM 333 recites:

CLAIM 112 A device comprising a superconducting copper oxide having a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconducting copper oxide being at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and having a superconducting current flowing therein.

CLAIM 333 A device according to claim 112, wherein said superconductive copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 334/275

CLAIM 334/275 recites:

CLAIM 275 An apparatus comprising a superconducting copper oxide comprising a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a temperature controller for maintaining said superconducting copper oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a source of a superconducting current in said superconducting oxide.

CLAIM 334 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 275, 276, 310 or 311, wherein said superconductive copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in

view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 334/276

CLAIM 334/276 recites:

CLAIM 276 An apparatus comprising a superconducting oxide composition comprising a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K , a temperature controller for maintaining said superconducting copper oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a source of a superconducting current therein, said composition comprising at least one each of rare earth, an alkaline earth, and copper.

CLAIM 334 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 275, 276, 310 or 311, wherein said superconductive copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 276 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement

Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 334/310

CLAIM 334/310 recites:

CLAIM 275 An apparatus comprising a superconducting copper oxide comprising a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a temperature controller for maintaining said superconducting copper oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a source of a superconducting current in said superconducting oxide.

CLAIM 310 An apparatus according to claim 275 wherein said superconducting copper oxide comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 334 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 275, 276, 310 or 311, wherein said superconductive copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole

1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 334/311

CLAIM 334/311 recites:

CLAIM 276 An apparatus comprising a superconducting oxide composition comprising a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K , a temperature controller for maintaining said superconducting copper oxide at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and a source of a superconducting current therein, said composition comprising at least one each of rare earth, an alkaline earth, and copper.

CLAIM 311 An apparatus according to claim 276 wherein said superconducting oxide composition comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 334 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 275, 276, 310 or 311, wherein said superconductive copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 311 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that

persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



### **CLAIM 335**

Claim 335 which is allowed recites:

CLAIM 335 A device according to claim 113, wherein said superconductive oxide composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

### **CLAIM 336**

Claim 336 which is allowed recites:

CLAIM 336 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 186, 221, 272, 312 or 413, wherein said superconductive oxide composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

## CLAIM 337/114

CLAIM 337/114 recites:

CLAIM 114 A device comprising a superconducting oxide composition having a superconductive onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconducting copper oxide being at a temperature less than said superconducting onset temperature and having a superconducting current flowing therein, said composition comprising at least one each of a group IIIB element, an alkaline earth, and copper.

CLAIM 337 A device according to anyone of claims 114 or 117, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 114 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner

has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 337/117

CLAIM 337/117 recites:

CLAIM 117 A structure comprising a transition metal oxide having a Tc greater than or equal to 26°K carrying a superconducting current.

CLAIM 337 A device according to anyone of claims 114 or 117, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material

since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/24

CLAIM 338/24 recites:

CLAIM 24 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to of 26°K,

means for lowering the temperature of said material at least to said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

means for passing an electrical superconducting current through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that

persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/25

CLAIM 338/25 recites:

CLAIM 24 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to of 26°K,

means for lowering the temperature of said material at least to said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

means for passing an electrical superconducting current through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 25 The apparatus of claim 24, where said transition metal oxide is comprised of a transition metal capable of exhibiting multivalent states.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner



has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/26

CLAIM 338/26 recites:

CLAIM 24 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to of 26°K,

means for lowering the temperature of said material at least to said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

means for passing an electrical superconducting current through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 26 The apparatus of claim 24, where said transition metal oxide is comprised of a Cu oxide.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on

Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/60

CLAIM 338/60 recites:

CLAIM 60 An apparatus comprised of a transition metal oxide, and at least one additional element, said superconductor having a distorted crystalline structure characterized by an oxygen deficiency and exhibiting a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to of 26°K, a source of current for passing a superconducting electric current in said transition metal oxide, and a cooling apparatus for maintaining said transition metal oxide below said onset temperature at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole

1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/61

CLAIM 338/61 recites:

CLAIM 60 An apparatus comprised of a transition metal oxide, and at least one additional element, said superconductor having a distorted crystalline structure characterized by an oxygen deficiency and exhibiting a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to of 26°K, a source of current for passing a superconducting electric current in said transition metal oxide, and a cooling apparatus for maintaining said transition metal oxide below said onset temperature at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K.

CLAIM 61 The apparatus of claim 60, where said transition metal is Cu.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that

persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/62

CLAIM 338/62 recites:

CLAIM 62 An apparatus comprised of a transition metal oxide and at least one additional element, said superconductor having a distorted crystalline structure characterized by an oxygen excess and exhibiting a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, a source of current for passing a superconducting electric current in said transition metal oxide, and a cooling apparatus for maintaining said transition metal oxide below said onset temperature and at a temperature greater than or equal to of 26°K.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole



1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### CLAIM 338/63

CLAIM 338/63 recites:

CLAIM 60 An apparatus comprised of a transition metal oxide, and at least one additional element, said superconductor having a distorted crystalline structure characterized by an oxygen deficiency and exhibiting a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to of 26°K, a source of current for passing a superconducting electric current in said transition metal oxide, and a cooling apparatus for maintaining said transition metal oxide below said onset temperature at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K.

CLAIM 63 The apparatus of claim 62, where said transition metal is Cu

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that

persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/116

CLAIM 338/116 recites:

CLAIM 116 An apparatus comprising a transition metal oxide having a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K carrying a superconducting current said transition metal oxide is maintained at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/141

CLAIM 338/141 recites:

CLAIM 141 An apparatus comprising a transition metal oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim

without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/142

CLAIM 338/142 recites:

CLAIM 141 An apparatus comprising a transition metal oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 142 The apparatus of claim 141, where said transition metal oxide is comprised of a transition metal capable of exhibiting multivalent states.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on



Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/143

CLAIM 338/143 recites:

CLAIM 141 An apparatus comprising a transition metal oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 143 The apparatus of claim 141, where said transition metal oxide is comprised of a Cu oxide.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that

come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/172

CLAIM 338/172 recites:

CLAIM 172 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through said copper oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said transitional metal oxide includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has

given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/187

CLAIM 338/187 recites:

CLAIM 187 An apparatus comprising a superconducting electrical current in a transition metal oxide having a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and maintaining said transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/222

CLAIM 338/222 recites:

CLAIM 187 An apparatus comprising a superconducting electrical current in a transition metal oxide having a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and maintaining said transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 222 An apparatus according to claim 187 wherein said transition (SIC) metal oxide comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe,



Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/232

CLAIM 338/232 recites:

CLAIM 232 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide comprising a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller for maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

a source of an electrical supercurrent through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has

expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### CLAIM 338/233

CLAIM 338/233 recites:

CLAIM 232 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide comprising a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller for maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

a source of an electrical supercurrent through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 233 An apparatus according to claim 232, where said transition metal oxide is comprised of a transition metal capable of exhibiting multivalent states.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/234

CLAIM 338/234 recites:

CLAIM 232 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide comprising a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller for maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase, and

a source of an electrical supercurrent through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 234 An apparatus according to claim 232, where said transition metal oxide is comprised of a Cu oxide.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on

Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/263

CLAIM 338/263 recites:

CLAIM 263 An apparatus comprising:

a transition metal oxide comprising a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller for maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a source of an electrical supercurrent through said transition metal oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said transitional metal oxide includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at lest one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 263 is allowed.**



The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/285

CLAIM 338/285 recites:

CLAIM 285 An apparatus comprising a source of a superconducting electrical current in a transition metal oxide comprising a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller for maintaining said transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/287

CLAIM 338/287 recites:

CLAIM 287 An apparatus comprising:

a composition including a transition metal, a group IIIB element, an alkaline earth element, and oxygen, where said composition is a mixed transition metal oxide comprising a non-stoichiometric amount of oxygen therein and exhibiting a superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller for maintaining said composition in said superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, and

a source of an electrical current through said composition while said composition is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 287 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner

has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/288

CLAIM 338/288 recites:

CLAIM 287 An apparatus comprising:

a composition including a transition metal, a group IIIB element, an alkaline earth element, and oxygen, where said composition is a mixed transition metal oxide comprising a non-stoichiometric amount of oxygen therein and exhibiting a superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller for maintaining said composition in said superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, and

a source of an electrical current through said composition while said composition is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 288 An apparatus according to claim 287, where said transition metal is copper.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 288 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states " Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior." Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### CLAIM 338/313

CLAIM 338/313 recites:

CLAIM 278 An apparatus comprising a source of a superconducting electrical current in a transition metal oxide comprising a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller for maintaining said transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 313 An apparatus according to claim 278 wherein said transition (SIC) metal oxide comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement



Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 338/320

CLAIM 338/320 recites:

CLAIM 285 An apparatus comprising a source of a superconducting electrical current in a transition metal oxide comprising a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller for maintaining said transition metal oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 320 An apparatus according to claim 285 wherein said transition metal oxide comprises substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 338 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 24 to 26, 60 to 63, 116, 141 to 143, 172, 187, 222, 232 to 234, 263, 278, 285, 287, 288, 313 or 320, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement

Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states “ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/27

CLAIM 339/27 recites:

CLAIM 27 A superconducting apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a substituted Cu-oxide including a superconducting phase having a structure which is structurally substantially similar to the orthorhombic-tetragonal phase of said composition, means for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to said transition temperature to put said composition in a superconducting state; and means for passing current through said composition while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole

1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/28

CLAIM 339/28 recites:

CLAIM 27 A superconducting apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a substituted Cu-oxide including a superconducting phase having a structure which is structurally substantially similar to the orthorhombic-tetragonal phase of said composition, means for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to said transition temperature to put said composition in a superconducting state; and means for passing current through said composition while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 28 The superconducting apparatus of claim 27, where said substituted Cu-oxide includes a rare earth or rare earth-like element.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has

expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/29

CLAIM 339/29 recites:

CLAIM 27 A superconducting apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a substituted Cu-oxide including a superconducting phase having a structure which is structurally substantially similar to the orthorhombic-tetragonal phase of said composition, means for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to said transition temperature to put said composition in a superconducting state; and means for passing current through said composition while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 29 The superconducting apparatus of claim 27, where said substituted Cu-oxide includes an alkaline earth element.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has



expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/30

CLAIM 339/30 recites:

CLAIM 27 A superconducting apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a substituted Cu-oxide including a superconducting phase having a structure which is structurally substantially similar to the orthorhombic-tetragonal phase of said composition, means for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to said transition temperature to put said composition in a superconducting state; and means for passing current through said composition while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 29 The superconducting apparatus of claim 27, where said substituted Cu-oxide includes an alkaline earth element.

CLAIM 30 The superconducting apparatus of claim 29, where said alkaline earth element is atomically large with respect to Cu.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has

given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/31

CLAIM 339/31 recites:

CLAIM 27 A superconducting apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a substituted Cu-oxide including a superconducting phase having a structure which is structurally substantially similar to the orthorhombic-tetragonal phase of said composition, means for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to said transition temperature to put said composition in a superconducting state; and means for passing current through said composition while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 31 The superconducting apparatus of claim 27, where said composition has a crystalline structure which enhances electron-phonon interactions to produce superconductivity at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on

Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/32

CLAIM 339/32 recites:

CLAIM 27 A superconducting apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a substituted Cu-oxide including a superconducting phase having a structure which is structurally substantially similar to the orthorhombic-tetragonal phase of said composition, means for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to said transition temperature to put said composition in a superconducting state; and means for passing current through said composition while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 31 The superconducting apparatus of claim 27, where said composition has a crystalline structure which enhances electron-phonon interactions to produce superconductivity at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K.

CLAIM 32 The superconducting apparatus of claim 31, where said crystalline structure is layer-like, enhancing the number of Jahn-Teller polarons in said composition.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/132

CLAIM 339/132 recites:

CLAIM 12 A superconducting combination, comprising a superconductive oxide having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

A current source for passing a superconducting electrical current through said composition while said composition is at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said transition temperature, and

a temperature controller for cooling said composition to a superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K.

CLAIM 132 The combination of claim 12, where said composition includes a substantially perovskite superconducting phase.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that



come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 339/370

CLAIM 339/370 recites:

CLAIM 27 A superconducting apparatus comprising a composition having a transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a substituted Cu-oxide including a superconducting phase having a structure which is structurally substantially similar to the orthorhombic-tetragonal phase of said composition, means for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to said transition temperature to put said composition in a superconducting state; and means for passing current through said composition while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 31 The superconducting apparatus of claim 27, where said composition has a crystalline structure which enhances electron-phonon interactions to produce superconductivity at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K.

CLAIM 370 The superconducting apparatus of claim 31, where said crystalline structure comprises a layered characteristic, enhancing the number of Jahn-Teller polarons in said composite.

CLAIM 339 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 27-32, 132 or 370, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 340

CLAIM 340 recites:

CLAIM 118 An apparatus comprising a transition metal oxide having a Tc greater than or equal to 26°K carrying a superconducting current.

CLAIM 340 An invention according to claim 118, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 341

CLAIM 341 recites:

CLAIM 128 A transition metal oxide device comprising a Tc greater than or equal to 26°K and carrying a superconducting current.

CLAIM 341 A transition metal oxide device according to claim 128, wherein said transition metal oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 342/40

CLAIM 342/40 recites:

CLAIM 40 An apparatus comprising a superconductor exhibiting a superconducting onset at an onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductor being comprised of at least four elements, none of which is itself superconducting at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, means for maintaining said superconductor at an operating temperature in excess of said onset temperature to maintain said superconductor in a superconducting state and means for passing current through said superconductor while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 342 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 40 to 45, wherein said superconductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe,



Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentence bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 342/41

CLAIM 342/41 recites:

CLAIM 40 An apparatus comprising a superconductor exhibiting a superconducting onset at an onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductor being comprised of at least four elements, none of which is itself superconducting at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, means for maintaining said superconductor at an operating temperature in excess of said onset temperature to maintain said superconductor in a superconducting state and means for passing current through said superconductor while in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 41 The apparatus of claim 40, where said elements include a transition metal and oxygen.

CLAIM 342 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 40 to 45, wherein said superconductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the

Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 342/42

CLAIM 342/42 recites:

CLAIM 42 A apparatus having a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductor being a doped transition metal oxide, where said transition metal is itself non-superconducting and a current source for passing a superconducting electric current through said composition.

CLAIM 342 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 40 to 45, wherein said superconductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### CLAIM 342/43

CLAIM 342/43 recites:

CLAIM 42 A apparatus having a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductor being a doped transition metal oxide, where said transition metal is itself non-superconducting and a current source for passing a superconducting electric current through said composition.

CLAIM 43 The apparatus of claim 42, where said doped transition metal oxide is multivalent in said superconductor.

CLAIM 342 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 40 to 45, wherein said superconductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner

has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 342/44

CLAIM 342/44 recites:

CLAIM 42 A apparatus having a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductor being a doped transition metal oxide, where said transition metal is itself non-superconducting and a current source for passing a superconducting electric current through said composition.

CLAIM 44 The apparatus of claim 42, further including an element which creates a mixed valent state of said transition metal.

CLAIM 342 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 40 to 45, wherein said superconductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe,



Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 342/45

CLAIM 342/45 recites:

CLAIM 42 A apparatus having a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductor being a doped transition metal oxide, where said transition metal is itself non-superconducting and a current source for passing a superconducting electric current through said composition.

CLAIM 43 The apparatus of claim 42, where said doped transition metal oxide is multivalent in said superconductor.

CLAIM 45 The apparatus of claim 43, where said transition metal is Cu.

CLAIM 342 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 40 to 45, wherein said superconductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole

1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 343/119

CLAIM 343/119 recites:

CLAIM 119 A device comprising a copper oxide having a Tc greater than or equal to 26°K carrying a superconducting current said copper oxide is maintained at a temperature less than said Tc.

CLAIM 343 A device according to anyone of claims 119 or 121, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 343/119

CLAIM 343/119 recites:

CLAIM 121 A device comprising a copper oxide having a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K carrying a superconducting current.

CLAIM 343 A device according to anyone of claims 119 or 121, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 344

CLAIM 344 recites:

CLAIM 120 An apparatus comprising a copper oxide having a Tc greater than or equal to 26°K carrying a superconducting current said copper oxide is maintained at a temperature less than said Tc.

CLAIM 344 An apparatus according to claim 120, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 345

CLAIM 345 recites:

CLAIM 122 An apparatus comprising a copper oxide having a Tc greater than or equal to 26°K carrying a superconducting current.

CLAIM 345 An invention according to claim 122, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### **CLAIM 346**

Claim 346 which is allowed recites:

CLAIM 346 A superconductive apparatus according to claim 123, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

## CLAIM 347

CLAIM 347 recites:

CLAIM 129 A copper oxide device comprising a TC greater than or equal to 26°K and carrying a superconducting current.

CLAIM 347 A copper oxide device according to claim 129, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/162

CLAIM 348/162 recites:

CLAIM 162 An apparatus comprising copper oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through said copper oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said copper oxide includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element, a rare earth element and a Group III B element.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim

without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 348/167

CLAIM 348/167 recites:

CLAIM 167 An apparatus comprising:

a copper oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through said copper oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said copper oxide includes an element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 167 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner

has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

### CLAIM 348/177

CLAIM 348/177 recites:

CLAIM 177 An apparatus comprising:

a copper oxide having a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through said copper oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said copper oxide includes at least one Group II A element, and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has

expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/188

CLAIM 348/188 recites:

CLAIM 188 An apparatus comprising a current source flowing a superconducting current in a copper oxide having a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller maintaining said copper oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/223

CLAIM 348/223 recites:

CLAIM 188 An apparatus comprising a current source flowing a superconducting current in a copper oxide having a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller maintaining said copper oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 223 An apparatus according to claim 188 wherein said copper oxide comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe,

Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 348/253

CLAIM 348/253 recites:

CLAIM 253 An apparatus comprising:

a copper oxide comprising a phase therein which exhibits a  
superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than  
or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller for maintaining the temperature of  
said material at a temperature less than said critical  
temperature to produce said superconducting state in said  
phase;

a source of an electrical supercurrent through said copper  
oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said copper oxide includes at least one element selected  
from the group consisting of a Group II A element, a rare  
earth element and a Group III B element.

a temperature controller maintaining the temperature of said  
material at a temperature less than said critical temperature  
to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a current source passing an electrical supercurrent through  
said copper oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said copper oxide includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element, a rare earth element and a Group III B element.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure

converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/258

CLAIM 348/258 recites:

CLAIM 258 An apparatus comprising:

a copper oxide comprising a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller for maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a source of an electrical supercurrent through said copper oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said copper oxide includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 258 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/268

CLAIM 348/268 recites:

CLAIM 268 An apparatus comprising:

a copper oxide comprising a phase therein which exhibits a superconducting state at a critical temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller for maintaining the temperature of said material at a temperature less than said critical temperature to produce said superconducting state in said phase;

a source for an electrical supercurrent through said copper oxide while it is in said superconducting state;

said copper oxide includes at least one element selected from group consisting of a Group II A element, at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group III B element.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/269

CLAIM 348/269 recites:

CLAIM 269 An apparatus comprising:

a composition including copper, oxygen and an element selected from the group consisting of at least one Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group III B element, where said composition is a mixed copper oxide comprising a non-stoichiometric amount of oxygen therein and exhibiting a superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller for maintaining said composition in said superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K; and

a source of an electrical current through said composition while said composition is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 269 is allowed.**



The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/270

CLAIM 348/270 recites:

CLAIM 270 An apparatus comprising:

a composition exhibiting a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K;

a temperature controller for maintaining said composition at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K at which temperature said composition exhibits said superconductive state;

a source of an electrical current through said composition while said composition is in said superconductive state; and

said composition including a copper oxide and at least one element selected from the group consisting of Group II A element, at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group III B element.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 270 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/279

CLAIM 348/279 recites:

CLAIM 279 An apparatus comprising a source of a superconducting current in a copper oxide comprising a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller for maintaining said copper oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 348/314

CLAIM 348/314 recites:

CLAIM 279 An apparatus comprising a source of a superconducting current in a copper oxide comprising a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller for maintaining said copper oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 279 An apparatus comprising a source of a superconducting current in a copper oxide comprising a  $T_c$  greater than or equal to 26°K and a temperature controller for maintaining said copper oxide at a temperature less than said  $T_c$ .

CLAIM 314 An apparatus according to claim 279 wherein said copper oxide comprises a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure.

CLAIM 348 An apparatus according to anyone of claims 162, 167, 177, 188, 223, 253, 258, 268, 269, 270, 279 or 314, wherein said copper oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that

persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 349

CLAIM 349 recites:

CLAIM 57 A combination including;

a superconducting oxide having a superconducting onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and containing at least 3 elements which are non-superconducting at said onset temperature,

means for passing a superconducting current through said oxide while said oxide is maintained at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, and

means for maintaining said oxide in a superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconductive onset temperature.

CLAIM 349 A combination according to claim 57, wherein said superconductive oxide can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that



persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 350/58

CLAIM 350/58 recites:

CLAIM 58 A combination, comprised of:

a copper oxide superconductor having a superconductor onset temperature greater than about 26°K including an element which results in a mixed valent state in said oxide, said oxide being crystalline and having a layer-like structure,

means for passing a superconducting current through said copper oxide while it is maintained at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting onset temperature, and

means for cooling said copper oxide to a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting onset temperature.

CLAIM 350 A combination according to anyone of claims 58 or 373, wherein said copper oxide conductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that

persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 350/272

CLAIM 350/272 recites:

CLAIM 373 A combination, comprised of:

a copper oxide superconductor having a superconductor onset temperature greater than about 26°K including an element which results in a mixed valent state in said oxide, said oxide being crystalline and comprising a structure comprising a layered characteristic,

means for passing a superconducting current through said copper oxide while it is maintained at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting onset temperature, and

means for cooling said copper oxide to a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting onset temperature.

CLAIM 350 A combination according to anyone of claims 58 or 373, wherein said copper oxide conductor can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has

expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 351

CLAIM 351 recites:

CLAIM 59 A combination, comprised of:

a ceramic-like material having an onset of superconductivity at an onset temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

means for passing a superconducting electrical current through said ceramic-like material while said material is maintained at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said onset temperature, and

means for cooling said superconducting ceramic-like material to a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said onset temperature, said material being superconductive at temperatures below said onset temperature and a ceramic at temperatures above said onset temperature.

CLAIM 351 A combination according to claim 59, wherein said ceramic-like material can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has

expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 352/69

CLAIM 352/69 recites:

CLAIM 69 A superconductive combination, comprising:

a superconducting composition exhibiting a superconducting transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a transition metal oxide having a distorted orthorhombic crystalline structure, and

means for passing a superconducting electrical current through said composition while said composition is at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting transition temperature.

CLAIM 352 A superconductive combination according to anyone of claims 69 to 71 or 134, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the



Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 352/70

CLAIM 352/70 recites:

CLAIM 69 A superconductive combination, comprising:

a superconducting composition exhibiting a superconducting transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a transition metal oxide having a distorted orthorhombic crystalline structure, and

means for passing a superconducting electrical current through said composition while said composition is at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting transition temperature.

CLAIM 70 The combination of claim 69, where said transition metal oxide is a mixed copper oxide.

CLAIM 352 A superconductive combination according to anyone of claims 69 to 71 or 134, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that

persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 352/71

CLAIM 352 /71 recites:

CLAIM 69 A superconductive combination, comprising:

a superconducting composition exhibiting a superconducting transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a transition metal oxide having a distorted orthorhombic crystalline structure, and

means for passing a superconducting electrical current through said composition while said composition is at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting transition temperature.

CLAIM 70 The combination of claim 69, where said transition metal oxide is a mixed copper oxide.

CLAIM 71 The combination of claim 70, where said mixed copper oxide includes an alkaline earth element.

CLAIM 352 A superconductive combination according to anyone of claims 69 to 71 or 134, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on

Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

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## CLAIM 352/134

CLAIM 352/134 recites:

CLAIM 69 A superconductive combination, comprising:

a superconducting composition exhibiting a superconducting transition temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, said composition being a transition metal oxide having a distorted orthorhombic crystalline structure, and

means for passing a superconducting electrical current through said composition while said composition is at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and less than said superconducting transition temperature.

CLAIM 70 The combination of claim 69, where said transition metal oxide is a mixed copper oxide.

CLAIM 71 The combination of claim 70, where said mixed copper oxide includes an alkaline earth element.

CLAIM 134 The combination of claim 71, where said mixed copper oxide further includes a rare earth or Group III B element.

CLAIM 352 A superconductive combination according to anyone of claims 69 to 71 or 134, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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## CLAIM 353/139

CLAIM 353/139 recites:

CLAIM 139 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) means for maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) means for causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.



The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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## CLAIM 353/140

CLAIM 353/140 recites:

CLAIM 140 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or Group III B element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_r=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller for maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_r=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source for causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim is allowed since claim 140 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure

converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/149

CLAIM 353/149 recites:

CLAIM 149 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature T<sub>c</sub> of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature T<sub>c</sub> of the superconductive composition; and

(c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/150

CLAIM 353/150 recites:

CLAIM 149 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 150 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 149 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171,

175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401,  
wherein said superconductive composition can be made  
according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 150 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/151

CLAIM 353/151 recites:

CLAIM 149 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 150 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 149 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element.

CLAIM 151 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 150 in which the rare-earth or rare-earth-like element is lanthanum.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**The claim should be allowed since claim 151 is ALLOWE**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/152

CLAIM 353/152 recites:

CLAIM 149 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 150 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 149 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element.

CLAIM 152 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 150 in which the alkaline-earth element is barium.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claime 152 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that

cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/153

CLAIM 353/153 recites:

CLAIM 149 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 153 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 149 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/154

CLAIM 353/154 recites:

CLAIM 149 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 153 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 149 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 154 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 153 in which the copper-oxide compound includes at least one element in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that

cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/155

CLAIM 353/155 recites:

CLAIM 139 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) means for maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) means for causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 153 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 149 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 154 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 153 in which the copper-oxide compound includes at least one element in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 155 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 154 in which oxygen is present in the copper-oxide compound in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/156

CLAIM 353/156 recites:

CLAIM 156 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 156 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure



converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/157

CLAIM 353/157 recites:

CLAIM 156 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 157 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 156 in which the rare-earth or rare-earth-like element is lanthanum.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 157 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/158

CLAIM 353/158 recites:

CLAIM 156 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 158 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 156 in which the alkaline-earth element is barium.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 158 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that

cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/1159

CLAIM 353/159 recites:

CLAIM 156 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.



CLAIM 159 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 156 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that

cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/160

CLAIM 353/160 recites:

CLAIM 156 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 159 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 156 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 160 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 159 in which the copper-oxide compound includes at least one element in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed because claim 160 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in

view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/161

CLAIM 353/161 recites:

CLAIM 156 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 159 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 156 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 160 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 159 in which the copper-oxide compound includes at least one element in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 161 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 160 in which oxygen is present in the copper-oxide compound in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 161 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole

1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/170

CLAIM 353/170 recites:

CLAIM 170 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401,

wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 170 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/171

CLAIM 353/171 recites:

CLAIM 171 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive-resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 171 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure

converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/175

CLAIM 353/175 recites:

CLAIM 175 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a transition metal oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes an element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401,

wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 175 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/176

CLAIM 353/176 recites:

CLAIM 176 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a transition metal-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the transition metal-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.



CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 176 is allowed,**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for

example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/180

CLAIM 353/180 recites:

CLAIM 180 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes a Group II A element, and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 180 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/181

CLAIM 353/181 recites:

CLAIM 181 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a layer-type perovskite-like crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including Group II A element, and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive-resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 181 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure

converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/205

CLAIM 353/205 recites:

CLAIM 205 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth element, a Group III B element and an alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.



CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/206

CLAIM 353/206 recites:

CLAIM 205 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth element, a Group III B element and an alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 206 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 205 in which said at least one element is lanthanum.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for

example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/207

CLAIM 353/207 recites:

CLAIM 205 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth element, a Group III B element and an alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 207 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 205 in which the alkaline-earth element is barium.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for

example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/208

CLAIM 353/208 recites:

CLAIM 205 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth element, a Group III B element and an alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.



CLAIM 208 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 205 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that

cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/209

### CLAIM 353/209

CLAIM 205 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth element, a Group III B element and an alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 208 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 205 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 209 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 208 in which the copper-oxide compound includes at least one element in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/210

CLAIM 353/210 recites:

CLAIM 205 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare-earth element, a Group III B element and an alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 208 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 205 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 209 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 208 in which the copper-oxide compound includes at least one element in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 210 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 209 in which oxygen is present in the copper-oxide compound in a nonstoichiometric atomic proportion.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe,

Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/211

CLAIM 353/211 recites:

CLAIM 211 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element, a rare earth element; and a Group III B element;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/212

CLAIM 353/212 recites:

CLAIM 212 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element, a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/213

CLAIM 353/213 recites:

CLAIM 213 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 213 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/214

CLAIM 353/214 recites:

CLAIM 214 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the copper-oxide compound including a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive-resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition;  
and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171,

175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401,  
wherein said superconductive composition can be made  
according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/215

CLAIM 353/215 recites:

CLAIM 215 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a transition metal oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 208 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 205 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/216

CLAIM 353/216 recites:

CLAIM 216 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a transition metal-oxide compound having a substantially layered perovskite crystal structure, the transition metal-oxide compound including a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 208 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 205 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes mixed valent copper ions.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 216 is allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/387

CLAIM 353/387 recites:

CLAIM 386 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or element comprising a rare earth characteristic and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_{q=0}$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller for maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_{q=0}$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source for causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 387 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 386 in which the rare-earth or an element comprising a rare earth characteristic is lanthanum.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 387 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/388

CLAIM 353/388 recites:

CLAIM 388 An apparatus comprising:

a composition including a transition metal, a rare earth or an element comprising a rare earth characteristic, an alkaline earth element, and oxygen, where said composition is a mixed transition metal oxide having a non-stoichiometric amount of oxygen therein and exhibiting a superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K,

a temperature controller maintaining said composition in said superconducting state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, and

a current source passing an electrical current through said composition while said composition is in said superconducting state.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 388 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/389

CLAIM 353/389 recites:

CLAIM 389 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/390

CLAIM 353/390 recites:

CLAIM 389 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 390 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 389 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes at least one rare-earth or an element comprising a rare earth characteristic and at least one alkaline-earth element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 390 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/391

CLAIM 353/391 recites:

CLAIM 389 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the composition having a superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 390 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 389 in which the copper-oxide compound of the superconductive composition includes at least one rare-earth or an element comprising a rare earth characteristic and at least one alkaline-earth element.



CLAIM 391 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 390 in which the rare-earth or an element comprising a rare earth characteristic is lanthanum.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 391 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/392

CLAIM 353/392 recites:

CLAIM 392 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 392 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure

converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/393

CLAIM 353/393 recites:

CLAIM 392 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the copper-oxide compound including at least one rare-earth or rare-earth-like element and at least one alkaline-earth element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive-transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 393 The superconductive apparatus according to claim 392 in which the rare-earth or an element comprising a rare earth characteristic is lanthanum.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 393 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/396

CLAIM 353/396 recites:

CLAIM 396 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171,

175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401,  
wherein said superconductive composition can be made  
according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 396 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/397

CLAIM 353/397 recites:

CLAIM 397 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the copper-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive-resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_{p=0}$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_{p=0}$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 397 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that

cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/398

CLAIM 353/398 recites:

CLAIM 398 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

- (a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a transition metal oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes an element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;
- (b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and
- (c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 398 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure

converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.



## CLAIM 353/399

CLAIM 353/399 recites:

CLAIM 399 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a transition metal-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the transition metal-oxide compound including at least one element selected from the group consisting of a Group II A element and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive/resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 399 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

The sentenced bridging page 1 and 2 of the specification states

“ Generally, superconductivity is considered to be a property of the metallic state of a material since all known superconductors are metallic under the conditions that

cause them to be superconducting. A few normally non-metallic materials, for example, become superconducting under very high pressure wherein the pressure converts them to metals before they exhibit superconducting behavior.” Applicants discovered that ceramic materials are superconductors.

## CLAIM 353/400

CLAIM 353/400 recites:

CLAIM 400 A superconductive apparatus for causing electric-current flow in a superconductive state at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the composition having a superconductive transition temperature  $T_c$  of greater than or equal to 26°K, said superconductive composition includes a Group II A element, and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature greater than or equal to 26°K and below the superconductor transition temperature  $T_c$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401,

wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 400 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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## CLAIM 353/401

CLAIM 353/401 recites:

CLAIM 401 A superconductive apparatus for conducting an electric current essentially without resistive losses, comprising:

(a) a superconductor element made of a superconductive composition, the superconductive composition consisting essentially of a copper-oxide compound comprising a crystal structure comprising a layered characteristic and a perovskite characteristic, the copper-oxide compound including Group II A element, and at least one element selected from the group consisting of a rare earth element and a Group III B element, the composition having a superconductive-resistive transition defining a superconductive/resistive-transition temperature range between an upper limit defined by a transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  and a lower limit defined by an effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$ , the transition-onset temperature  $T_c$  being greater than or equal to 26°K;

(b) a temperature controller maintaining the superconductor element at a temperature below the effectively-zero-bulk-resistivity intercept temperature  $T_p=0$  of the superconductive composition; and

(c) a current source causing an electric current to flow in the superconductor element.

CLAIM 353 A superconductive apparatus according to anyone of claims 139, 140, 149 to 155, 156 to 161, 170, 171, 175, 176, 180, 181, 205 to 216, 387-393, or 396-401, wherein said superconductive composition can be made according to known principles of ceramic science.

**This claim should be allowed since claim 401 allowed.**

The Examiner has not made as to this claim a prima facie case of lack of enablement for the reasons given in all volumes of this Brief. The Examiner has given no specific reasons for rejecting this claim as not enabled. The Examiner has not shown why a person of ordinary skill in the art cannot, based on Applicants' teaching, determine without undue experimentation, species that come within the scope of this claim other than those that the Examiner has expressly stated are enabled. Applicants have shown extensive evidence that persons of skill in the art can determine species within the scope of this claim without undue experimentation. Examples of Applicants' evidence are: the Examiner's First, Second, Third and Fourth Enablement Statements, the Poole 1988, 1995 and 1996 Enablement Statements, the Schuller Enablement Statement and Applicants' Affidavits of Mitzi, Dinger, Tsuei, Shaw, Duncombe, Newns and Bednorz in Brief Attachments AH to AR. In particular the Examiner has given no reason for why this claim is not enabled by Applicants' teaching in view of the underlined limitation of the claim which includes specific limitations on the scope of this claim.

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